

DREYFUS TALKS FREELY ON HIS LIBERTY AND IS CHARITABLE TO HIS FOES.

Does Not Believe Mercier Is Fully
Aware of the Wrong Which
He Did at the Trial.

Expresses Deep Regret at the Death of Scheurer-
Kestner and Orders a Wreath, with His
Card Attached, Sent to the Funeral.

(Copyright, 1899, New York Journal and Advertiser.)
"I experienced the joy of a child," he said to Matthieu, "in running over these beautiful prairies."
"I am as a dead man just returned to life. Let me smoke, let me talk, let me at least have twenty-four hours of relaxation from all care and thought."
Matthieu asked him if he was cold. Dreyfus replied:
"Oh, no, I am very well clad with flannels, vest and overcoat. I feel very well, and you forget that the greatest of all warmth is sweet liberty. Ah, it is good to feel free, free, free! It is dreadful to feel everlastingly in the power of a man who eternally watches your every movement. This is odious, and unbearable. To be imprisoned, too sorrowful for words, but to have the life of a man upon you every minute, every second, to have this hostile espionage over even the least movements of your body for five long years is horrible. Let me speak. I have need to speak. I think I have not spoken for five years. I feel so well. I have no fatigue, no pain, the excitement probably explains this. To-morrow I may not feel so well, but to-day I wish to do as I please."
Then Dreyfus laughed. It was a thin laugh, which was not the laughter borne of gaiety. Then he relapsed into profound melancholy. When asked his opinion of Mercier, he said:
"Mercier is a wicked, dishonest man. I believe he is not conscious of the depth of the evil which he does. He is too intelligent to be wholly unconscious of it, but if he be mentally conscious he is morally unconscious. He has no moral sense."
Concerning Scheurer-Kestner, Dreyfus said:
"Oh, what misfortune is his death! I wish you would send for me a beautiful wreath for his funeral, with my card."
"Your card?" queried Matthieu. "Very well. Give it to me."
"It is true, I have forgotten," replied Dreyfus. "I have none."
In reference to the many letters of sympathy received by him, Dreyfus said:
"I have written no letters since my return. I have not had time, but I shall write those which I ought to. I have received more than 5,000 letters since my return to France, not to mention those received by my wife. I have had tributes from the lowly as well as the great. That does me good. Officers have written to me. One comrade wrote to me the simple words, 'Happy over your return; happy over your approaching rehabilitation.'"
When asked to what he attributed the adverse testimony of his former comrades, Dreyfus answered:
"Simply to a desire for advancement. I am sure it was not through malice toward me. It was cold calculation, somewhat base, if you will, to please their chiefs. There are some natures which have a strange idea of duty. Instead of learning by discipline that obedience is necessary on the field of battle, they learn to debate their reason and their moral independence, but I have never yielded to such discipline, and I could not believe it was possible for officers to do so."

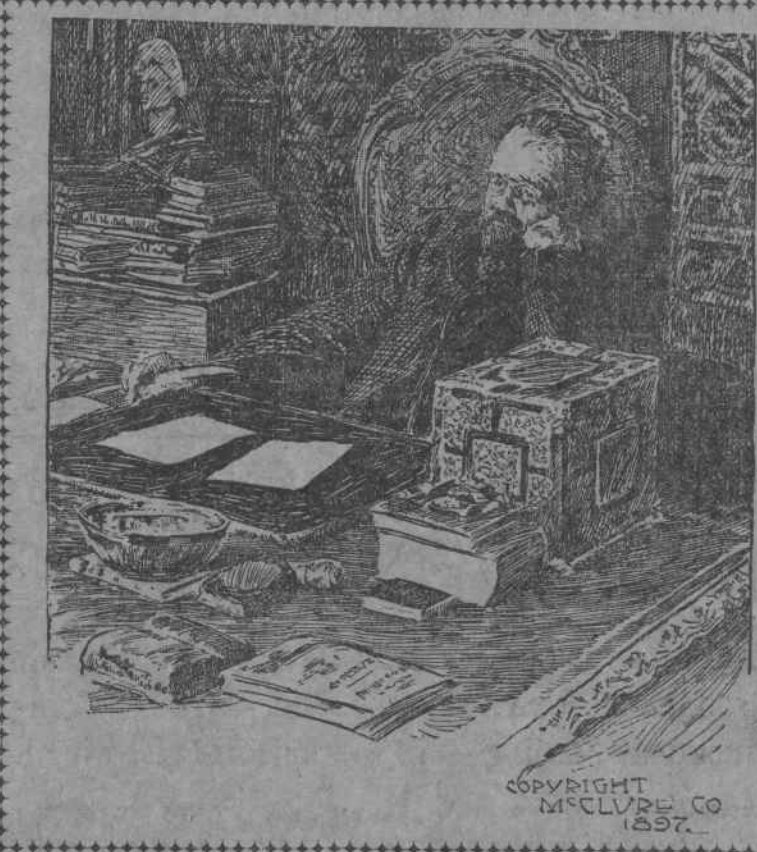
CARPENTRAS. **Department of Valence, France, Sept. 21.**—Former Captain Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Paul Valabreque, his brother-in-law. Although the arrival of Dreyfus at the home of M. Valabreque, who has been established as a cloth merchant here for a quarter of a century, was soon known, no demonstration occurred.
Mme. Dreyfus is expected here to-night. While Dreyfus's health does not permit him to receive visitors, it is hoped the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which period he is expected to spend here.
Carpentras is sixteen miles northeast of Avignon, on the Auzon, in a fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and has four gates. Outside the walls is a broad esplanade, planted with trees.
In 1312 Pope Clement V. died at his residence in the town and made it the seat of the Papal See. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI, fifty years after that event.
The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic edifice, the museum, the Palace of Justice, the Palace of the Roman triumphal arch, the hospital, erected in 1751; the theatre, prisons, and a library containing 25,000 volumes, 6,000 manuscripts and 10,000 antiquities. The aqueduct, a massive structure, which crosses the valley of the Auzon by forty-eight arches, was built in 1734. The population is about 10,000.

CORNER IN CORSETS
TO SQUEEZE OUT PROFIT.
Trust to Be Formed Next Week Among
the Largest Manufacturers.
New Haven, Sept. 21.—Under the corporate name of the American Corset Company, a trust in that industry will be formed in New Jersey next week.
The large factories owned by I. Newman & Sons and by Strouse, Adler & Co. in this city are to become members of the trust, the latter firm being at the head of the industry. Other members are the Warner Brothers, of Bridgeport, and Rotu & Goldsmith, of New York.
The names of the firms who will enter the trust were this evening announced at Weinberg Brothers, American Lady Corset Company, Princess of Wales Corset Company, Bortell Corset Company, Birdseye, Seniors & Co., Corset Corset Company, Chicago Corset Company, Globe Corset Company, I. Newman & Sons, James Hoverson & Co., Jackson Corset Company, Langdon, Bacheller & Co., Michigan Corset Company, Olmsted, Quinlan Corset Company, R. & G. Roth & Goldsmith Corset Company, Reliance Corset Company, Strouse, Adler & Co., Warner Brothers & Co. and the Worcester Corset Company.

**COLONEL BRYAN WILL MAKE
THREE SPEECHES AT DALLAS.**
Prominent New Yorkers Have Been In-
vited to the National Demo-
cratic Carnival.

1414. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 21.—In the list of Democratic leaders who have been invited to be present and speak at the National Democratic Carnival to be held at the Texas Exposition, October 2 and 3, are the following New Yorkers: Richard Croker, O. H. Belmont and Congressman Sulzer.
There will be two meetings each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, winding up with the dollar dinner on the night of the third.
Colonel Bryan will speak on the afternoon of October 2 and 3, and will make the principal address at the dollar dinner.
"A BRIEF FOR FRANCE."
A New Poem by
EDWIN MARKHAM,
Author of
"The Man with the Hoe,"
In the Editorial Section of
Next Sunday's Journal.

**ESTERHAZY ADMITTED
HIS GUILT FOR £10**
French testimony isn't worth much, but you can buy the entire dossier for a 40 franc, said W. Dallas Ross, editor of



Emile Zola, the Champion of Dreyfus.
The distinguished French author, in a remarkable letter to Mme. Dreyfus, tells the plan to vindicate her husband while he is resting at Carpentras and seeking to recover his shattered health.

ZOLA WILL SAVE DREYFUS'S NAME

The Author So Promises in a Letter to the Freed
Captain's Wife, Which He Gives
to the Journal.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Emile Zola received the Journal correspondent to-day at his country place at Meudon. He expressed gratitude for the sympathy of the American people in relation to the Dreyfus affair.
In answer to a request for an expression of his views on the result of the Dreyfus case, M. Zola gave the Journal the copy of the letter which he sent to Mme. Dreyfus to-day.
"It expresses all that I have to say and all that I hope to see accomplished," he said. The letter follows:

Dear Madame: Your husband and those who defended him have been exposed to the vilest insults and even to bodily insults. For my part, there are organs belonging to the "gutter press," and men so tainted with moral dirt, that I have struck them from my life, from my memory. For me they are no more. I have driven them completely from my thoughts as if I never had already swallowed them.
It is such forgetfulness of atrocious insults that I recommend to the innocent man who has suffered the wrongs. He is so much apart, so far above them all, that they should not be able to reach him. May he come to life again under your care, and under the clear sunshine of universal sympathy shown for him.
Pence be to the martyr who has such need of repose, and around him now, in retreat, may there be nothing but love and caresses. As for us, Madame, we shall continue the fight. We shall to-morrow go on with the struggle for justice just as sternly as we pursued it yesterday. We shall exact rehabilitation of the innocent man less for the sake of him, who has already so much glory, than for France, which would assuredly be killed by this excess of infamy.
Our task will be the regeneration of France in the eyes of the universe, which will take place when the infamous judgment has been quashed. A great country cannot live without justice, and ours will remain in mourning just as long as the stain of insult is levelled at the highest jurisdiction and the violation of the most primitive rights shall remain.

The social fabric crumbles when the guarantee of law no longer exists, and there is in this violation of right, such an element of insolence and bravado so impudent that we cannot ignore it. We cannot bury a body secretly without showing our shame to our neighbors. The whole world has seen and heard, and it is before the whole world that reparation should take place. To desire a France without honor is criminal.
Without doubt foreigners will come to our exhibition. They will overflow Paris, just as numbers are attracted to a fair by the sound of music and flare of lamps; but should that satisfy our pride, should we not value esteem as highly as the money of the outside world? We shall exhibit our science, our art and our industry.

An Exhibition of French Justice.
SHOULD WE DARE TO EXHIBIT OUR JUSTICE ONE CAN IMAGINE DREYFUS ISLAND RECONSTRUCTED AND EXHIBITED. FOR ME THE SHAME OF IT IS INTOLERABLE. I DO NOT UNDERSTAND HOW THE EXHIBITION CAN BE OPENED UNLESS FRANCE TAKES HER RANK AMONG THE NATIONS. WHEN HONOR HAS BEEN RESTORED FORMALLY TO THE CONDEMNED MAN HONOR WILL BE RESTORED TO FRANCE—NOT BEFORE.
Allow me to say in conclusion, Madame, that you may depend on those who have restored to your husband his freedom to restore to him his honor. Not one of us will give up the fight. We know well that we fight for justice and for our country. The splendid brother of the condemned man will again set the example of courage, wisdom and justice.
We have not been able all at once to restore your husband to you, freed from lying accusations. We ask yet a little patience, trusting that your children will not be much older before their name shall be legally purged of all blemish.

Children Kept in Ignorance.
Poor children! I see them again in the arms of their father. I know with what jealous care, by what miracle of delicacy, you have kept them in complete ignorance. They believed their father away on a journey, and when they became inquisitive at long absence, what could you tell them when his innocence was as yet only believed in by one or two, your heart must have broken.
But in these last few weeks, when his innocence was palpable to all, I could have wished that you had taken your two children by the hand and conducted them to prison in Rennes, that they might have had forever in their minds the picture of their father's heroism. You should have told them all that he had unjustly suffered, what moral grandeur was his, with what tenderness they should love him, in order to make him forget iniquitous men with their little souls.

Thinks Their Father Should Tell Them All.
They would have benefited by this demonstration of many virtues. It is not too late. Some evening, under the lamp, and in the peace of family, their father can take them upon his knees and tell them the tragic history. It is necessary that they should know, in order that they may respect and adore him as he deserves. When he has spoken they will know that there is not in the world a greater hero-martyr whose suffering has so profoundly touched men's hearts. They will be proud of him, and will bear his name with glory as the name of a very brave man, who has borne himself sublimely under the most frightful sufferings which fraud and cowardice could inflict.
The day will come when the son and daughter, not of the condemned man, but of his persecutors, will have cause to blush. Accept, Madame, my profound respect.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS NAME 30 DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF 1900 IN- STRUCTED FOR THE NEBRASKAN.

The Massachusetts Democrats
Name 30 Delegates to the
Convention of 1900 In-
structed for the Nebraskan.

They Declare in Favor of the
Platform of 1896, with
Planks Added to Meet New
Issues—Trusts Denounced.

Big Democrats in New York
Working for the Nebras-
kan's Renomination at the
1900 Convention.

THE TICKET.
For Governor—Robert Treat Paine,
Jr., of Boston.
Lieutenant Governor—John H.
Mack of North Adams.
Secretary of State—Harry Lloyd, of
Boston.
Attorney-General—John H. Morris-
son, of Lowell.
Auditor—W. L. Ramsdell, of Lynn.
Treasurer—Joseph J. Flynn, of
Lawrence.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The bitter fight between the two factions of the Democratic party in this State which have marked conventions for three years was renewed with even greater bitterness at the annual convention of the State Democracy to-day.

There was hardly a moment, after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers when there was harmony in any degree. At times the entire assembly was on its feet, the members standing on chairs or tables shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform.
At times it seemed as though even the force of 100 policemen in the hall would be helpless to maintain order.

The climax came when, at the request of the chairman, Hon. W. S. McNary, a captain of police, placed his hand upon Congressman John F. Fitzgerald in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform, had he not unobediently allowed the chairman to address the excited assemblage.
The cause of the tumult, which raged for nearly three hours, was the question of accepting the action of the State Committee in presenting a list of delegates to the next National Democratic Convention.

It was claimed by those who opposed the plan that it was against precedent, and robbed the various districts of their constitutional rights.
The proposal, it was alleged, was directed against Congressman Fitzgerald, and Mr. Williams, the opposition leader, and some hard names were called on either side.

The final result of all the confusion and disorder was the overwhelming passage of a resolution adopted by the party committee, or that portion of the party organization guided by Mr. Williams; the adoption of the platform as presented; the nomination of a State ticket, headed by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., as candidate for Governor, and John H. Mack for Lieutenant Governor, and the election of National Convention delegates.

Christopher C. Callahan, of Holyoke, called the convention to order. He made a speech in which he declared that he was qualified in his endorsement of the Chicago platform as the national Democratic policy, and of Colonel Bryan as the national leader of the party. His speech made on behalf of the State Committee was in fact the keynote of the convention, and the platform adopted later followed it closely.

W. S. McNary, secretary of the State Committee, was made permanent chairman.
The various committees were appointed, Hon. George Fred Williams being chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.
The first sign of discord developed when Colonel A. C. Beikwater, of Braintree, moved the appointment of a committee to present nominees for delegates to the next national convention before the motion could be put, W. H. Doyle, of Brockton, moved to amend by declaring it to be the sense of the convention that action should be left for settlement next June, as usual.

The amendment was lost, and then a dozen men began speaking at once.
The excitement was soon when, amid the cries of hundreds for the right to speak, the chairman recognized Congressman Fitzgerald, who was greeted with outcries, hisses and cheers. He bitterly arraigned Mr. Williams and the action of the State Committee, and his remarks evoked a potpourri of audience. So violent became his personalities that the chairman called upon the captain of police to restrain him.
The Congressman replied that he was a "snip" and said the committee had arranged a plot to make a regular trust out of the delegation present. He asked for an honest count and a fair show.

James A. Gallivan, replying, said the Congressman was "stepped in political crock" and that he ought to be ashamed to have his head above the platform.
The chairman, with the aid of the police, finally restored order. The motion to name the delegates was carried as usual, and directing them to vote for William Fitzgerald and his friends.
Then the nomination of State officers was made. They were named unanimously. There was no opposition, either, to the platform reported by Mr. Williams.

**ANTI-IMPERIALISTS
STATE THEIR OBJECTS.**
They Will Not Attempt to Negotiate
with Any Political
Party.
Boston, Sept. 21.—The Anti-Imperial League this afternoon issued a statement in which the following appears:
"The following statements having been made as to the objects of the anti-imperial conference in Chicago, October 17, it should be said that there will be no attempt to negotiate with any political party."
It is hoped that this conference may plan for a systematic effort to establish anti-imperial leagues and committees throughout the country with the intention of developing and crystallizing the opposition to the President's policy.
It simplifies our efforts that neither the country nor any political party in it is responsible for Mr. McKinley's war, or is in any way bound to support it.



George Fred Williams.
He is the leader of the Bryan forces in Massachusetts, and in yesterday's convention proved his ability as a manager and completely routed his opponents. A solid Bryan delegation to the next national convention was chosen. This is the first time delegates to a national convention have ever been chosen so far in advance of the event.

ANTIS, ROUTED, NEW ENGLAND CALL IT AN UNFAIR FIGHT. FAVORS BRYAN

Mr. Fitzgerald Declares the
Convention Was Packed
by the Bryanites.

By John F. Fitzgerald.
(CONGRESSMAN.)

Boston, Sept. 21.—I think it only fair to the Democrats of the State that some features of to-day's convention which came under my observation should be made known to them.
That the decision of the chair on the proposition to defer the matter of the election of delegates until next Spring was an unfair one, was evident to every person present in the convention. Those of us who opposed the plan of the State Committee insisted, as a matter of right, that the roll should be called, inasmuch as we knew there were hundreds of persons in the hall who had absolutely no right in the convention.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed there were about 1,000 entitled to be present. The representatives of the press discussed the matter in my presence, and agreed that there were between 2,500 and 3,000 persons taking part in the convention.
This shows that even if every delegate were present who had a right to be seated, there were from 1,000 to 1,500 persons there who had no right to participate.

The Boston city machine cannot be held responsible for the presence of any of these men in the hall, inasmuch as the distribution of tickets and credentials was entirely in the hands of the State Committee. There were at least 300 men there from Charlestown alone, and one of its distinguished representatives in a spirit of bravado marched into the hall at the head of 75 men, although his ward was entitled to but 16 delegates in the convention.

Other sections that we broke the Williams share, and with these men in the convention who had no legal right there, there was absolutely no opportunity for a fair vote unless by a call of the roll, which was refused by the chairman of the convention. I made every effort to secure a fair count, but without avail.

The chairman paid no attention whatever to my appeal from his decision when he refused the count and would not recognize the delegates. He refused to recognize the delegates until Mr. Gargan, who had been recognized by Mr. McNary, refused to take the floor, saying that I was entitled to recognition.
The action of the State Committee was discreditable, to say the least, and, of course, Mr. Williams, who was the instigator of this programme, in refusing to stand upon the platform and defend his course, was contemptible.

Aside from the satisfaction that we have in exposing the unscrupulous and un-democratic methods of the State Committee in the convention to-day, we have the further satisfaction that we broke the Williams state to pieces. The original programme called for the election of men who were not Democrats, but the Bryan forces, Mr. Williams at the national convention, but our protests, joined to those of delegates from cities and towns in all parts of the State, were so strong that in many cases men were chosen who cannot be handled by Mr. Williams.

**HARRISON AND ALTGELD
TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.**
Former Chief Executive of Illinois, It Is
Said, Will Oppose Chicago's
Mayor Next Year.
Chicago, Sept. 21.—Mayor Harrison will run for Governor of Illinois next year. His decision was supposed to remain a secret until later in the season.
The Mayor gave the news to William J. Bryan in their talk at the Sherman House last Saturday. Mr. Bryan was so eager to express his satisfaction to three or four Illinois Democrats that he opened the leak. To-day the story was circulated in Democratic circles that Mayor Harrison would be opposed in the race for Governor by John P. Altgeld, who will also enter the race as the candidate of the Chicago Platform Democracy.

Massachusetts Sets the
Pace Which Other States
Are Expected to Follow.

By Willis J. Abbot.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Late last night I met in the corridor of the Parker House the young man of historic lineage whom the Democrats of Massachusetts to-day nominated for their standard bearer in the coming State campaign. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., bears a name linked with the Revolutionary annals of the nation. The descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he has manifested in his political career in the past three years many of those qualities of independence and courage that set his ancestor side by side with bluff Sam Adams in the forefront of the men who led the revolt against Great Britain.

"How many generations are there between you and the signer?" I asked the young man who had just heard of his impending nomination as Governor. He laughed a little.
"Five," he answered, "but do you know, I care less about that than I do about some things which I have had an opportunity to do myself. For example, my ancestry seems to me of less importance than the fact that two years ago, when the Boston Reform Club held a meeting to protest against the nation taking up the sword in behalf of the Cuban, I was the only man who spoke in opposition to the dominant sentiment of the club."

Strong with the Masses.
I think it is this willingness to fly in the face of the "Brahmin class" of Boston to which, by birth and social standing, he belongs, that has endeared Mr. Paine to the Massachusetts Democrats so that his nomination was made without opposition to a convention which on certain other questions, was plunged into turmoil.

He is a man of thirty-five years, tall, square and of a singular resemblance to Bryan. If you could imagine Bryan grown this young you would have a fair picture of Paine. I recall Mr. Bryan having told me that during the campaign of 1896, arriving in Boston, very much fatigued, he was at the station by Mr. Paine, who was exceedingly active in that campaign. A crowd pressed about the carriage to grasp the hand of the Democratic leader, but he, being fatigued out, sank back into the seat, while Mr. Paine, thanks to his facial resemblance, performed the task of greeting the throng quite to their satisfaction.

For the rest, Paine is a Harvard man, a keen student of economy, a good writer, a fair speaker, a man of the most sincere and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause he has assumed, and a member of Boston's "best society," which looks much askance at him since he adopted the cause of Bryanism and made it his own. It has cost something in the past three years in Boston to be a "Bryanite."

First Bryan Delegation.
But, after all, the nominations of Mr. Paine and his associates on the State ticket, though important, did not give to-day's convention the chief importance. The election of thirty delegates to the next national convention pledged to vote for Bryan and to support the Chicago platform gave it national importance.
So, too, did the adoption of a platform which outdoes the Chicago pronouncement of 1896 for radicalism.
And, finally, the complete and disastrous rout of the Gold Democratic forces, acting in the interest of Mayor Josiah Quincy, demonstrated the absolute control which George Fred Williams and his able colleagues have acquired over the Democratic organization in the State by taking up popular issues and fighting for them.
The forces of Quincy, made up largely of city employees, led by the anti-Bryan Congressman, John Fitzgerald, of Boston, made an attempt to break up the convention which deserves commendation for the skill with which it was conducted, if not for its purpose. The South Boston voter is not usually in need of reinforcement, but the delegates composing this antagonistic party came armed with megaphones, through which they expressed views hostile to the action of the State Committee.
Mr. Fitzgerald himself proved an agent in the art of hunting for trouble and making a field of the candidate of the Chicago Platform Democracy.